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IS 13696 : 1993
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सम्भरक-तंत्र-निर्गम तक रेडियो और टीवी के अन्तर संयोजन

Indian Standard

INTERCONNECTION OF RADIO AND TV RECEIVERS — SPECIFICATION

UDC 621·316·541 : 621·397·679·4

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BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

June 1993 Price Group 2

Radio Communications Sectional Committee, LTD 20

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard which is identical with IEC Pub 1022 (1989) 'Interconnection of radio and TV receivers to feeder system outlets', issued by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Radio Communications Sectional Committee (LTD 20) and approval of the Electronics and Telecommunication Division Council.

The text of the IEC publication has been approved as suitable for publication as Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are, however, not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following:

a) Wherever the words 'International Standard' appear, referring to this standard, they should be read as 'Indian Standard'.

b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current practice is to use point (.) as the decimal marker.

CROSS REFERENCES

The concerned Technical Committee responsible for preparation of this standard has reviewed the provisions of the following International Publication and has decided that it is acceptable for use in conjunction with this standard:

IEC Pub 169-2 (1965) Radio-frequency connectors — Part 2 : Coaxial unmatched connector

Only the English language text of the International Standard has been retained while adopting it in this Indian Standard

Indian Standard

INTERCONNECTION OF RADIO AND TV RECEIVERS — SPECIFICATION

INTRODUCTION

IEC Publication 169-2 has been adopted in some countries as a national standard.

In some countries, it has become customary to use connectors complying with the above standard for the connection of radio receivers to aerial feeders.

In such applications, it has proved advantageous to use male and female connectors according to the scheme laid down in this report, so as to avoid any risk of incorrect connection.

1. Scope

This report specifies the way in which coaxial connectors in accordance with IEC Publication 169-2 shall be used for the connection of radio and television receivers to aerial (antenna) feeders.

2. Connection scheme

The radio receiver aerial connector shall be male.

The television receiver aerial connector shall be female.

The radio aerial feeder connector shall be female.

The television aerial feeder connector shall be male.

Aerial leads for both radio and television receivers shall have a male connector at one end and a female connector at the other end.

These requirements are summarized in Table I and illustrated in Figure I.

TABLE

Summary of interconnection scheme

Type of connector		IEC type designation	Application
⦿ Male	Pin connector free	169-2 IEC	Receiver lead
	Pin connector fixed	169-2 IEC	Aerial input on radio receiver TV aerial or feeder outlet
◎ Female	Socket connector free	169-2 IEC	Receiver lead
	Socket connector fixed	169-2 IEC	Radio aerial or feeder outlet Aerial input on television receiver

Notes 1.- A "free" pin or socket connector is attached to a cable. A "fixed" pin or socket connector is mounted on equipment or walls.

2.- The receiver lead mentioned has on one side a free pin connector and on the other side a free socket connector.

Figure I illustrates the scheme.

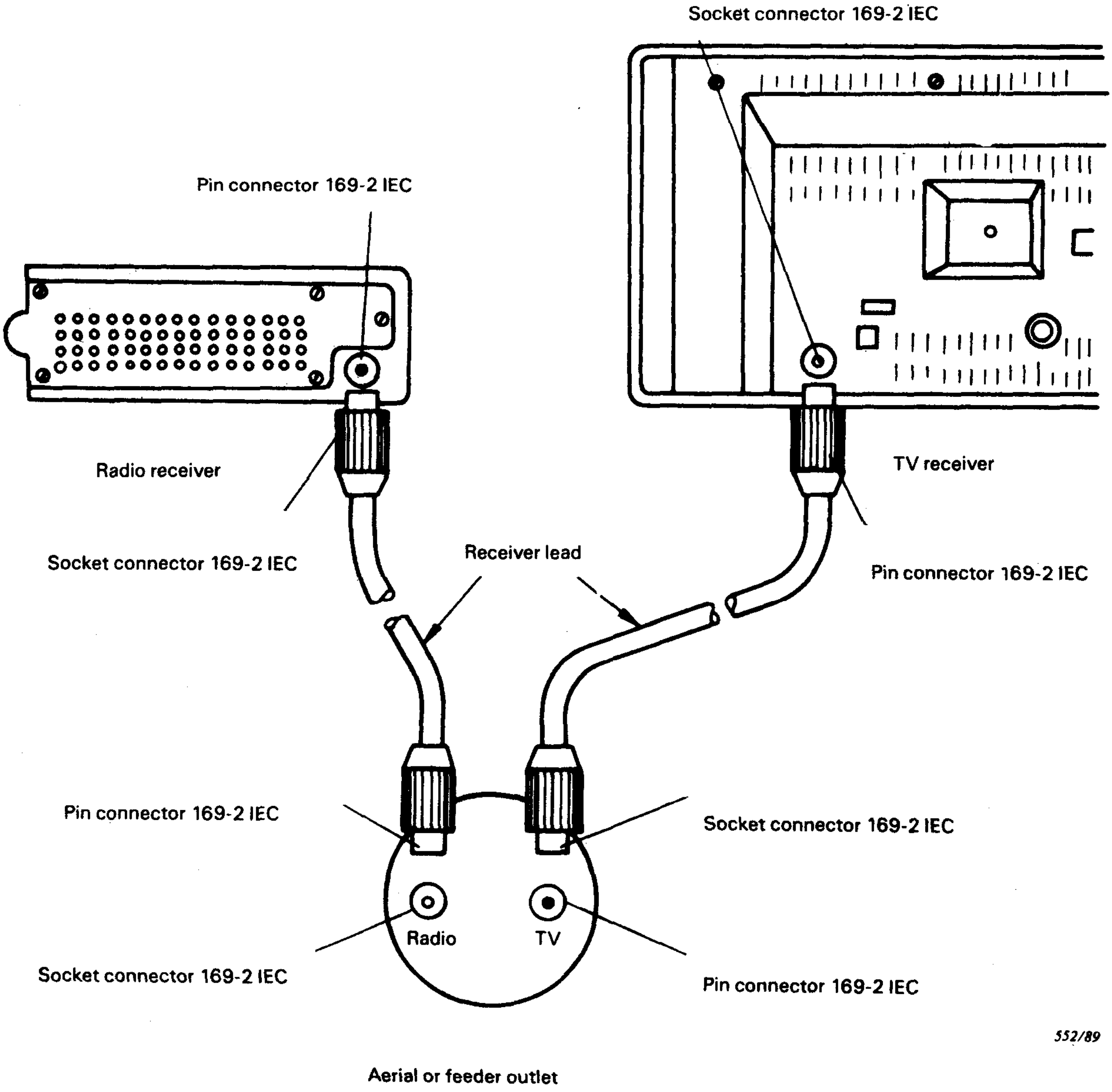

Fig. 1.- Interconnection scheme.

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